Unit 8

STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

(سردشام کوجنگل میں قیام) Robert Frost (1874 - 1963)

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this unit students will: اس یونٹ کے اختتام تک طلباء

- construct the meaning of the poem through understanding the key theme — مرکزی عنوان سمجھ کر طلباء نظم کے معنی کی تعبیر کر سکیں گے۔
- identify the speaker in the poem — نظم میں مقرر کو پہچان سکیں گے۔
- identify alliteration in the poem — نظم میں صنعت تجنیس کی شناخت کر سکیں گے۔
- interpret the imagery in the poem — نظم میں تصویری تشبیہات کی تشریح کر سکیں گے۔
- paraphrase and summarize the poem — نظم کی سلیس اور خلاصہ لکھ سکیں گے۔
- respond to the poem by giving a personal point of view — ذاتی نقطہ نظر دے کر نظم کا جواب دے سکیں گے۔
- use adjective phrases and adverb phrases — Adjective phraes اور Adverb phrases استعمال کر سکیں گے۔

Pre-reading:

■ **Does the title reflect the theme of the poem?** کیا عنوان نظم کے موضوع کی عکاسی کرتا ہے؟

Ans. Yes, the title clearly reflects the theme of the poem. ہاں، عنوان وضاحت سے نظم کے موضوع کی عکاسی کرتا ہے

■ **What makes nature poems appealing to you?** فطری نظم میں آپ کو کونسی چیز کشش دیتی ہے؟

Ans. Nature poems bring us close to nature. They make us feel the love, kindness, beauty and healing power of nature. So, these poems appeal to me. فطرت پر لکھی ہوئی نظمیں ہمیں فطرت کے قریب لے جاتی ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں فطرت کا پیار، مہربانی، حسن اور زخموں کو مندمل کرنے کی طاقت کا احساس دلاتی ہیں۔ اس لئے ایسی نظمیں مجھے متاثر کرتی ہیں۔

For the Teacher:

Help students read the poem aloud with proper stress and intonation, then read it silently to infer the theme of the poem.

مناسب اتار چڑھاؤ اور لہجے سے نظم آواز بلند پڑھنے میں طلباء کی مدد کریں پھر معنی اخذ کرنے کے لئے خاموشی سے پڑھیں۔

Whose woods جنگل these are I think I know. His house is in the village though اگرچہ; He will not see me stopping here To watch his woods fill up with snow.	یہ جنگلات کس کے ہیں میرا خیال ہے میں جانتا ہوں اگرچہ اس کا مکان گاؤں میں ہے وہ یہاں پر میرے رکنے کو نہیں دیکھے گا کہ یہاں برف سے لدے ہوئے اس کے جنگل کو دیکھ رہا ہوں
What hidden meanings the following words convey to us? "woods, house, horse, harness bell, downy flake." **Ans.** **Woods** stands for bright as well dark aspect of nature, imagination and real life. **House** represents civic life. **Horse** acts as a society agent. **Harness bells** act as knock of consciousness to alert the poet that he is a traveller and is to travel a long journey. **Downy flakes** represent a blanket to go under and be covered.	درج ذیل الفاظ ہمیں کون سے خفیہ معانی دیتے ہیں؟ جنگلات فطرت، تخیل اور زندگی کے روشن اور تاریک پہلوؤں کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں۔ گھر شہری زندگی کی علامت ہے۔ گھوڑا معاشرے کا نمائندہ ہے۔ پٹے میں بندھی ہوئی گھنٹیاں شعور کی دستک کا کام دیتی ہیں۔ شاعر کو ہوشیار کرتی ہیں کہ وہ مسافر ہے اور اس نے سفر طے کرنا ہے۔ برف کے گالے کمبل کی علامت ہیں سے اوڑھ کر آرام کرتے ہیں۔

Words			Synonyms مترادفات		Antonyms متضاد	
woods(n)	/wʊdz/	ووڈز	forest, grove	جنگل	fields, greenery	کھیت
thick (v)	/θɪk/	تھک	imagine	سوچنا	say	کہنا
stop (v)	/stɒp	سٹاپ	stay	رکنا	go away	چل دینا

watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/	واچ	observe	دیکھنا	ignore	نظرانداز کرنا

Reference: These lines have been taken from the poem "Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening" written Robert Frost.

Context: The poet is in conflict between his obligations and imagination. He wants to enjoy the beauty of nature but before this he is to perform his duties.

Explanation/Paraphrase: The poet asks whose woods these are. Then he himself tells that he knows the owner. The owner of woods lives in the village. So he will not be able to see the poet stopping there and watching his trees loaded with snow.

My little horse must think it queer عجیب To stop without a farmhouse ڈیرہ near Between the woods and frozen منجمد lake The darkest evening of the year.	میرا چھوٹا گھوڑا اس بات کو عجیب سمجھے گا قریب کوئی ڈیرہ نہ ہو تو وہ وہاں رک جائے جنگلوں اور جمی ہوئی جھیل کے درمیان جبکہ یہ سال کی تاریک ترین شام ہے

Words			Synonyms مترادفات		Antonyms متضاد	
little(adj)	/ˈlɪt.l/	لٹل	small	چھوٹا	big	بڑا
queer(adj)	/kwɪər/	کوائر	strange	عجیب	proper	مناسب
frozen(adj)	/ˈfrəʊ.zən/	فروزن	ice up	منجمد	melted	پگھلا ہوا
lake(n)	/leɪk/	لیک	pond	جھیل	flowing water	بہتا ہوا پانی
darkest(adj)	/dɑːkəst/	ڈارکیسٹ	horrible	تاریک	brightest	چمکدار
farmhouse(n)	/ˈfɑːm.haʊs/	فارم ہاؤس		ڈیرہ	urban area	شہری علاقہ

Reference to the context: The same as above.

Explanation/Paraphrase: The poet says that his horse must think it strange to stop at a place where there is no farmhouse in the vicinity. It is perhaps the darkest evening of the year and the poet is standing between the woods and the frozen lake.

He gives his harness لگام bells a shake To ask if there is some mistake. The only other sound's the sweep سائیں سائیں Of easy wind and downy flake.	وہ (اس کا گھوڑا) گلے میں بندھی ہوئی گھنٹیوں کو ہلاتا ہے یہ پوچھنے کے لئے کیا کوئی غلطی ہوئی ہے دوسری واحد آواز ہوا کے گزرنے کی آواز ہے ملائم ہوا کی اور برف کے گولوں کی

Words			Synonyms مترادفات		Antonyms متضاد	
harness(n)	/ˈhɑː.nəs/	ہارنیس	bridle	لگام	put off	ملتوی کرنا
shake(v)	/ʃeɪk/	شے ک	jerk	جھٹکا	soothe	پرسکون
mistake(n)	/mɪˈsteɪk/	مس ٹیک	fault, slip	غلطی	correct	درست
sound(n)	/saʊnd/	ساؤنڈ	voice	آواز	silence	خاموشی
sweep(n)	/swiːp/	سوی پ	motion, wave	سائیں سائیں	focused	مرکوز
easy(adj)	/ˈiː.zi/	ایزی	gentle, soft	ہلکی	difficult	مشکل
flake(n)	/fleɪk/	فلیک	piece	برف کا ذرہ	ironstone	پتھر

Note the alliteration and imagery in the poem. **Ans. Alliterations** تجنیس: Line No.1 whose, wood No.2 his, house No.3 see stopping, No.4 watch, woods with No.7 between, woods, No.8 he, his harness No.11 sound, sweep **Visual Imagery** خیال آفرینی: 1. Woods filled with snow. 2. The darknest evening of the year. 3. Woods are lovely dark and deep. **Auditory Imagery:** سماعت کی تمثیلات He gives his harness bells a shake The only other sound's the sweep of easy wind and downy flake.	نظم میں تجنیس اور تصویری تشبیہات (خیال آفرینی) تلاش کریں۔

Reference to the context: The same as above.

Explanation/Paraphrase: The poet says that his horse gives a shake to the bells attached to his leather band. It seems that it is asking question if he has stopped there because of mistakes of his. The only other sound, other than the horse, is the sweep of easy wind blowing and down coming flakes.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep, But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.	جنگلات پیارے، تاریک اور گہرے ہیں لیکن میں نے وعدے نبھانے ہیں اور سونے سے پہلے میلوں سفر کرنا ہے اور سونے سے پہلے میلوں سفر کرنا ہے

Words			Synonyms مترادفات		Antonyms متضاد	
lovely(adj)	/'lʌv.li/	لَولی	dear,appealing	پیارا	loathsome	قابلِ نفرت
dark(adj)	/dɑ:k/	ڈارک	black	تاریک،سیاہ	white,bright	چمکدار
deep(adj)	/di:p/	ڈیپ	in depth	گہرا	shallow	کم گہرا
promise(n)	/'prɒm.ɪs/	پرامس	words	وعدہ	violation	وعدہ خلافی
sleep(n)	/sli:p/	سلیپ	doze	سونا	awake	جاگنا

Reference to the context: The same as above.

Explanation/Paraphrase: The poet says that these woods are very lovely, dark and deep. This is a wonderful sight to witness, but the poet is to keep his promises. He is to cover the distance of miles before going to sleep.

Summaries

Summary -I (عام طلباء کے لئے)

The poem is written by Robert Frost. Scenes of nature attract the poet. To enjoy nature, he goes to the woods. It belongs to his friend. His friend lives in the village. So, he will not know about his visit. His horse considers it strange to stay there. He wants his master to move further. there is only the sound of the horse and wind. The world of fancies attracts the poet. But his duties call him back to the world of reality.

یہ نظم رابرٹ فراسٹ کی لکھی ہوئی ہے۔ مناظرِ فطرت شاعر کو لبھاتے ہیں۔ فطرت سے محظوظ ہونے کے لیے وہ جنگل کو چلا جاتا ہے۔ یہ اس کے دوست کا (جنگل) ہے۔ اس کا دوست گاؤں میں رہتا ہے۔ اس لیے وہ اس کی آمد کے بارے میں جان نہیں سکے گا۔ اس کے گھوڑے کو وہاں رکنا عجیب لگتا ہے۔ وہ چاہتا ہے کہ اس کا مالک آگے بڑھے۔ وہاں پر صرف گھوڑے کی اور ہوا کی آواز ہے۔ تصورات کی دنیا شاعر کو متوجہ کرتی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے فرائض اسے حقیقت کی دنیا میں واپس لے آتے ہیں۔

Summary -II (متوسط درجہ کے طلباء کے لئے)

The poem is written by Robert Frost. The poet seems captivated by nature. In order to enjoy nature, he flees to the woods. Woods belong to a human. The poet knows this fact very well that the owner's house is in the village. He will not see him stopping by the woods and watching them filled with snow. On the dark evening, his horse will not even stop. It will be anxious to make the poet move to his destination. There is no sound all around except the hissing of wind on the grass. The other world or the world of fancies captivates him. But his obligations call him back to the world of reality.

یہ نظم رابرٹ فراسٹ کی لکھی ہوئی ہے۔ لگتا ہے کہ شاعر فطرت سے مسحور ہے۔ فطرت سے لطف اندوز ہونے کے لئے وہ جنگلوں کی طرف فرار ہوتا ہے۔ جنگل کسی انسان کے ہیں۔ شاعر اس حقیقت کو اچھی طرح جانتا ہے کہ مکان کا مالک گاؤں میں رہتا ہے۔ وہ اس کا جنگلوں میں ٹھہرنے اور برف سے لدے ہوئے جنگلوں کو دیکھنے کو نہیں دیکھ سکے گا۔ تاریک شام کو اس کا گھوڑا ابھی نہیں ٹھہرتا۔ یہ شاعر کو اس کی منزل کی طرف آگے چلانے کے لئے بے تاب ہے۔ گھاس کی سائیں سائیں کی آواز کے علاوہ کسی طرف کوئی آواز نہیں ہے۔ دوسری دنیا یا خیالات کی دنیا اسے مسحور کن لگتی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے دوست جو کہ اس کے فرائض ہیں اسے حقیقت کی دنیا کی طرف بلاتے ہیں۔

Summary-III (ذہین طلباء کے لیے)

Robert Frost was an American poet. He was born in San Francisco on March 26, 1874. He was a world-resowned مشہور poet. He won the famous Pulitser prize for four

times. His poetry focusedمرکوز ہونا on themesعنوانات of nature in which he includedشامل کیا the contemporaryہم عصر and philosophicalفلسفیانہ issuesمسائل of his time. His style is very simple, easy and straightforwardسیدھا سادہ. He died in Boston on January 29, 1963.

The poem is a conflict between the duties of life and desire to escape them. Strange voices lure us away to nature. Friendly voices call us back to the world of men.

It is a very beautiful and symbolic poem. It is written by a world famous poet "Robert Frost." It is considered his masterpiece. It seems that the poet is captivated by nature. In order to enjoy nature, he flees to the woods. Woods belong to a human. The poet knows this fact very well that the owner's house is in the village He will not see him stopping by the woods and watching them filled with snow. On the dark evening, his horse will not even stop. It will be anxious to make the poet move to his destination. There is no sound all around except the hissing of wind on the grass. The other world or the world of fancies captivates him. But his friends, which are his obligations, call him back to the world of reality. That's why; the poet says:

And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep

Or as an Urdu poet says:

اگرچہ رستے میں بڑے دلکش جزیرے تھے
مجھے ہر حال میں لیکن سمندر پار جانا تھا

Sleep stands for everyday sleep as well as death. We should enjoy the beauty of nature as well as take rest. But at the same time, we are travellers. We should always keep in mind our real aim of life. Then we should continue our struggle to get this aim till death.

This poem presentsپیش کرنا nature as a standard of beauty. But the poet has used no words to convey the conceptتصور of nature exceptسوائے the word "lovely." This word simply statesبیان کرنا the whole idea of the poem. Moreover, the idea of darkness is also very important. This idea highlihgtsاجاگر کرنا the link between beauty and mysteryراز، پراسراریت. Some reviewers associateمنسلک کرنا the words ***darkness and sleep*** with desireخواہش for death. Darkness is discountedکم کرنا by using the word "light".

Theme: موضوع

The poem points out the attractive and exciting beauty of nature and simultaneously hints at the need to carry on with the daily affairs of life. The world of fantasy is very inviting. But one must maintain balance between the world of reality and imagination.

نظم فطرت کا دلکش اور پرکشش حسن بیان کرتی ہے اور ساتھ ساتھ روزانہ کی زندگی کے معاملات جاری رکھنے کی طرف بھی اشارہ کرتی ہے۔ تصورات کی دنیا بڑی پر دعوت اور پرکشش ہے۔ لیکن آدمی کو حقیقت اور تصورات کی دنیا میں توازن قائم رکھنا چاہیے۔

Glossary:

Woods	forest	جنگلات	Queer	strange	عجیب
Harness	control	قابو کرنا۔ جوتنا	Downy	soft, feathery	نرم و ملائم
Flake	very small loose mass of snow	برف کا چھوٹا سا نرم گولا			

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the speaker in the poem? نظم میں بولنے والا کون ہے؟
Ans. The poet himself is the speaker in the poem. شاعر خود ہی نظم میں بولنے والا ہے

C. Underline the words and phrases that depict clear imagery in the poem. ان الفاظ اور جملوں کو خط کشیدہ کریں جو واضح تصویری تشبیہات پیش کرتی ہیں۔

Ans. 1. woods fill up with snow
2. between the woods and frozen lake
3. darkest evening of the year
4. harness bells shake
5. sound's the sweep
6. easy wind and downy flake
7. dark
8. deep.
9. promises to keep.

Alliteration: تجنیس

Alliteration refers to the repetition of the same consonant sound in words which are used closely together in the poem.

تجنیس اسی consonant آواز کا تکرار ہوتا ہے جو نظم میں قریب سے اکٹھی ہوتی ہیں۔

Examples of Alliteration: Whose woods ....
His house ....
...see me stopping ....

Imagery: تصویری تشبیہات (خیال آفرینی)

Imagery is the construction of details used to create mental images in the mind of the reader through the visual sense as well as the sense of touch, smell, taste or sound.

Imagery تفصیلات کی بناوٹ ہوتی ہے جو بصری حس اور اسی طرح چھونے، سونگھنے، چکھنے اور سننے کی حس کے ذریعے قاری کے ذہن میں پیدا کی جاتی ہے۔

Examples of imagery:

Visual - بصری huge trees in the thick and dark forest گہرے اور گھنے جنگل میں بڑے بڑے درخت
Auditory - سمعی the rustling of leaves پتوں کی سرسراہٹ
Smell - سونگھنا scent of apples سیبوں کی خوشبو
Taste - چکھنا sweet and juicy oranges میٹھے اور رس بھرے سنگترے
Touch - چھونا rugged and rough path سخت اور ناہموار رستہ

D. Identify alliterations and metaphors in the poem. نظم میں سے تجنیس اور استعارے تلاش کریں۔

Ans. Alliterations:

Line No.1 whose, wood No.2 his, house No.3 see stopping,
No.4.watch, woods with No.7 between, woods, No.8 he, his harness No.11 sound, sweep

Metaphors:

Ans. Metaphor of "woods" for this world is very captivating. This metaphor has been used for four times in the poem.

اس دنیا کے لئے "woods" کا استعارہ بڑا مسحور کن ہے۔ یہ استعارہ نظم میں چار دفعہ استعمال ہوا ہے۔

E. Paraphrase the following. درج ذیل کی سلیس کریں۔

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Ans. These woods are very lovely, dark and deep. It is marvellous sight to watch but I have to keep my promise of going miles ahead before going to sleep. I have miles to go before I go to sleep.

Vocabulary

A. Here are some words opposite in meaning. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B	Answers Matched
village	melt	city
stopping	water	moving
snow	silence	water
frozen	city	melt
darkest	shallow	brightest
sound	moving	silence
downy	hard	hard
deep	brightest	shallow

B. Circle the correct option.

i. The poem is suggestive of profound thoughts about — نظم گہرے خیالات کا اظہار ہے۔

a. a scene of woods in winter b. reality of life and death c. a song of enjoyment

ii. The poem presents a conflict between — نظم کشمکش بیان کرتی ہے کے درمیان

a. poet and his friend b. obligations of life and desire to escape from them
c. poet and forces of nature

iii. After reading the poem we — نظم پڑھنے کے بعد ہم

a. feel fed up of life b. wish to sleep for a long time
c. get ready to face the challenges of life

iv. The poem conveys to us only — نظم صرف ہم تک پہنچاتی ہے۔

a. a surface meaning b. profound thought c. no meaning at all

v. Dark woods symbolize — تاریک جنگل علامت ہے۔

a. darkness spread around the poet b. death and departure to another world
c. darkness in the mind of poet.

Ans: i.b ii.b iii.c iv. b v. b

Grammar

1. Adjective Phrase: (جملہ صفت)

An Adjective Phrase is a group of words that does the work of an Adjective.

الفاظ کا مجموعہ جو Adjective کا مفہوم دے Adjective phrase کہلاتا ہے۔

Examples:

a. I like to see a **smiling** face. (adjective)

b. I like to see a face **with a smile on it.** (adjective phrase)

Read me first

ADJECTIVE PHRASE

When a word qualifies a noun or pronoun, it is called adjective. When a group of words without having subject and predicate does the work of an adjective, it is called Adjective Phrase as:

i. of great nobility. ii. with long hair ii. of short stature iv.with blue eyes v.in white dress.

جب کوئی لفظ کسی Noun یا Pronoun کا وصف بیان کرے تو وہ Adjective کہلاتا ہے لیکن جب subject اور predicate کے بغیر الفاظ کا کوئی گروپ Adjective کا کام دے تو وہ Adjective Phrase کہلاتا ہے۔

He is a man of great nobility.
ii. A boy with long hair came here.
iii. A boy of short statured stood there.
iv.A boy with blue eyes came to meet me.
v. He lives in a house made of mud.
vi.This is the page with no writing on it.
vii. Life is not a bed of roses.

مندرجہ بالا جملوں میں خط کشیدہ الفاظ Adjective Phrases ہیں۔ اگر ان جملوں کو درج ذیل طریقہ سے لکھیں تو یہ Adjectives ہوں گے۔

i. He is a noble-fellow.
ii. A long-haired boy came here.
iii. A short-statured boy stood there.
iv. A blue-eyed boy came to meet me.
v. He lives in a mud-house.
vi. This is a blank page.
vii. Life is not rosy.

i.Let us study the following adjectives and adjective phrases which are equal:

آیئے درج ذیل Adjectives اور Adjective Phrases پڑھیں جو کہ ان کے مساوی ہیں۔

Adjectives	Adjective Phrases
A white elephant.	An elephant with a white skin
A smiling face	A face with a smile on it.
The longest day.	The day of great length.
A kind man	A man with kind nature.
A purple shirt.	A shirt of purple colour.
A blue-eyed boy.	A boy with blue eyes.
A jungle track	A track through the jungle.

2. Adverb phrase: (جملہ تابع فعل)

An Adverb Phrase is a group of words that does the work of an Adverb.

الفاظ کا مجموعہ جو Adverb کا کام دے Adverb phrase کہلاتا ہے۔

Examples:

a. Ali ran **quickly**. (Adverb)

b. Ali ran **at great speed**. (Adverb phrase)

Read me first

ADVERB PHRASE

When a word qualifies an adjective, verb or another adverb, it is called adverb. When this job is done by a group of words without having its subject and predicate, it is called an Adverb Phrase as:

i. With great speed ii. In a hurried manner iii. At this moment iv. In no time
v. Before long

جب کوئی لفظ کسی adjective یا verb یا کسی اور adverb کا وصف بیان کرے تو وہ Adverb کہلاتا ہے۔ جب یہی کام الفاظ کا ایک مجموعہ جس کا اپنا

Subjectاور Predicate نہ ہو کر سے تو وہ Adverb Phrase کہلاتی ہے۔ مثلاً

i. Ali ran with great speed.
ii. He did it in a hurried manner.
iii. He is busy at this moment.
iv. He reached here in no time.
v. I shall be with you before long.
vi. He answered me in a rude manner.
vii. You can buy these candles in all places.
viii. Hamzah walked with slow speed.

درج بالا جملوں میں خط کشیدہ الفاظ Adverb Phrase ہیں۔ اگر ان کو درج ذیل طریقہ سے لکھیں تو یہ Adverbs ہوں گے۔

i. Ali ran speedily.
ii. He did it hurriedly.
iii. He is busy now.
iv. He reached here soon.
v. I shall be with you soon.
vi. He answered me rudely.
vii. You can buy these candles everywhere .
viii. Hamzah walked slowly.

نوٹ: پہلے حصے میں آنے والے خط کشیدہ الفاظ Adverb Phrase جو فعل کا وصف ظاہر کر رہے ہیں۔ دوسرے حصے میں آنے والے جملوں میں صرف ایک لفظ جو فعل کا وصف بیان کرتا ہے یہ Adverbs ہے۔

Let us now study the following Adverbs and Adverb Phrases which are equal to them.

آیئے اب درج ذیل Adverbs اور Adverb Phrases کا مطالعہ کریں جو ان کے مساوی ہیں۔

Adverbs		Adverb Phrases
Hastily	————	In a hasty manner.
Beautifully	————	In a beautiful style.
Foolishly	————	In a foolish manner.
Now	————	At this moment.
Swiftly	————	In a swift manner.
Abroad	————	In a foreign country.
Recently	————	Just now or at a recent date.
Quickly	————	In a quick manner.
Gradually	————	By and by.
Everywhere	————	Far and wide.
Rarely	————	From time to time.
Consequently	————	In the long run.
Absolutely	————	Once for all.
On time	————	In the nick of time.
Cleverly	————	In a clever manner.
Speedily	————	With great speed.
Urgently	————	At once.
Affectionately	————	In an affectionate manner.
Compassionately	————	In a compassionate manner.

A. Replace each of the following underlined Adjective Phrases by an Adjective.

خط کشیدہ Adjective phrases کی جگہ Adjectives لائیں۔

1. He wore a turban made of silk. **Ans.** He wore a silky turban.
2. He is a man without a friend. **Ans.** He is a friendless man.
3. No body likes a person with bad temper. **Ans.** No body likes a bad-tempered man.
4. It is of no use. **Ans.** It is useless.
5. He is a man of sense. **Ans.** He is a sensible man.

B. Replace each of the following underlined Adverbs by an Adverb Phrase.

1. The pigeon flies swiftly. **Ans.** The pigeon flies with fast speed.
2. He built his house there. **Ans.** He built his house at that place.

3. He tried hard. **Ans.** He tried his best with all his might.
4. He spoke eloquently. **Ans.** He spoke in an eloquent manner or in full flow.
5. Did Sara behave well? **Ans.** Did Sara behave in a good manner.

C. Make three sentences using adjective phrases and three sentences using adverb phrases?

تین جملے Adjective Phrase اور تین جملے Adverb Phrase کے بنائیں۔

Ans. A. Adjective phrases:

i. He is a man of wisdom.
ii. She was wearing a shirt made of cotton.
iii. He is a man without any companion.

B. Adverb phrases:

i. I solved the sum in no time.
ii. He admitted his error with regret.
iii. The boys had not finished the game by sunset.

Writing Skills:

A. Summarize the poem "Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening".

Note: See the Portion of Summaries.

B. Write an essay contrasting living in the city with living in the country. (170-200 words)

Oral Communication Skills: زبانی روابط کی مہارتیں

Expressions to refuse politely شائستگی سے انکار کرنے کے اظہار

No please. ازراہِ کرم نہیں۔
I am really sorry. مجھے واقعی افسوس ہے۔
I am sorry but this is not possible مجھے افسوس ہے لیکن یہ ممکن نہیں
I regret to inform you that... آپ کو بتاتے ہوئے مجھے افسوس ہے کہ
I am afraid I can't do it. افسوس، میں یہ نہیں کر سکتا
I apologize for not accepting the offer. پیش کش قبول نہ کرنے پر میں معذرت خواہ ہوں
Sorry I'm unable to do it right now. معذرت کہ میں ابھی یہ کرنے کے قابل نہیں ہوں

A. Work in pairs. Read the situations below and respond using expressions of polite refusal.

No	Situation
1	Your friend requests to borrow your book. **Ans.** I am really sorry to refuse you.
2	Your cousin requests you to use your computer. **Ans.** No. please.
3	Your friend wants to take you to a party. **Ans.** I regret to inform you that I am busy and can't go.
4	You request your teacher to extend the date of the exam. **Ans.** I am sorry but this is not possible.

B. Form groups and discuss a situation where you faced difficulty. How did you tackle the situation? گروپ بنا کر صورت حال پر بحث کریں جہاں آپ کو مشکل پیش آئی۔ آپ نے اس صورتحال کو کس طرح نمٹایا؟

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Q.1. Choose the word with correct spellings.

1.	vilage	village	villege	vellage
2.	queer	quair	quear	quaer